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NARROW ESCAPE FROM DISASTER

Interesting Description of Trip of Steamer Warrimoo

PRaise FOR OFFICERS AND CREW.

Minister Castle Tells the Story of Dangers Faced—Ashore in Dense Fog Off Carmannah Lighthouse—Calm Sea Proved a Godsend—Agents' Vigilance.

The following interesting description of the narrow escape of the steamer Warrimoo is taken from a private letter from Minister Castle, who, with a number of other Honolulu people, was a passenger on the steamer:

The voyage was uneventful and very quiet, although head winds and currents which delayed us until Friday, the 9th instant. On leaving Honolulu Thursday evening the captain and officers confidently stated that we should arrive in Victoria on the following Thursday night or before day-break Friday, but head winds, etc., delayed us; on Friday morning at daybreak we were far at sea. The sea was wonderfully quiet—the stillest day we had; it was needed, for the disaster which followed would have been terrible indeed had there been a heavy sea.

About 8 o'clock the fog settled down over the vessel and she went slowly along her way along with the lead. The captain states that in a slight lift of the fog, about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning, he saw certain rocks south of Cape Flattery, whereupon he altered his course, intending to run twenty-five or thirty miles north, then return directly into the entrance to the straits and come up to Victoria. We were slowly feeling our way along in a dense fog and with a perfectly calm sea, at quarter to 1 o'clock, when suddenly the bell rang to stop the engines and instantly to go full speed astern.

We ran to the side of the vessel and found ourselves in the midst of long sea-weed and grounded. The vessel slid gently upon a sand bar perhaps, or at least a very smooth rock, and, wonderful to relate, missed by, perhaps, ten feet an enormous rock which rose fifteen or twenty feet out of the water. I could have jumped from the deck to this rock. Had we struck it bow on, the result would have been the inevitable splitting open of the vessel and she would have sunk then and there in the deep water off the reef. Perfect discipline was maintained on board. The crew and all jumped to the boats instantly, but it was not necessary to go on shore. The sea looked like oil, it was so smooth—only a gentle swell passed the vessel and rolled and broke on the shore a half mile distant, which we could hear, but not see.

Some Indians, hearing our alarm gun and the long whistles, came off and told us where we were, which was on the north side of the entrance to the straits, about three miles to the Carmannah Lighthouse.

As good fortune would have it, the tide was rising and in about half an hour with the aid of the monster rock around which a rope was thrown from the bow and then steadily pulled upon we slid gently from the rock. The passengers began to cheer, and all of a sudden with a series of terrific bumps, the steamer grounded on some sharp rocky points which must have raised her somewhat from the bottom for she careened over and lay at an uncomfortable angle, then as the light swells rolled past her she would rise with a terrible bump and jerk.

I thought the steamer was lost. Officers felt the same anxious preparation as the passengers. The ship's boats were lowered and soundings were taken. One officer was sent off to the lighthouse to telegraph for aid to Victoria, while another large boat took an anchor some distance to a reef which was out of water, then the engines were steadily backed while a strain was put upon this anchor, and about a quarter past three at the top of the tide the steamer slid gently off and we were free.

Upon the whole the passengers behaved very nicely, the crew worked splendidly, everything was quiet. After resting entirely free from the straits, anchoring not very far from Victoria in the dense fog, and therefore not arriving in port till 7 o'clock Saturday morning. We were a thankful lot I can tell you.

Although the news of our escape was telegraphed to Victoria, the watchful and vigilant agent, Mr. Brown, knowing the peril of that coast had sent up to the interior and got a strong and powerful tug and went down to our assistance. As they kept closely to the shore we did not see them and we waited in Victoria for their return. They got in at 4:30 p. m. and Mr. Brown the agent told me that he had never been out-

side of the Heads in a worse night. He said a strong wind was blowing, and a tremendous sea was breaking over the rocks at the point where we went ashore, and an impenetrable fog made it impossible for them to tell where they were and whether our steamer was on the rocks or not, with the seas breaking over their tug boat and in a wild and furious storm. They fired signal guns and blew the whistle for over three hours until they felt sure that we were not there as they got no answer, but could occasionally hear the dismal fog whistle at the Carmannah lighthouse. Truly, we had an escape.

We came up here to the city of Vancouver and after discharging all her cargo here it was found that she was lying lower in the water than when she arrived with all her cargo in Victoria. A careful examination disclosed eight feet of water in one of her compartments.

READING THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

A Large Gathering of Spectators, but Few Members.

LONDON, August 15.—After the house of commons reassembled today the members were summoned to the house of lords with the usual formalities and the queen's speech was read by the lord chancellor, Baron Halsbury.

There was a large number of spectators at the reading of the speech, but there were only a dozen members in attendance. The United States Ambassador, Mr. Thos. F. Bayard, and Mrs. Bayard were present.

In the ladies' gallery there were quite a number of spectators.

The speech was as follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen—The communications which I receive from foreign powers assure me of the continuance of their good will. I am happy to say that no international complication has arisen in any quarter calculated to endanger the peace of Europe. The war between China and Japan, which was in progress at the opening of the last session, has been brought to a conclusion by a peace which I trust will endure. I observed strict neutrality during the war, and have taken no action in respect thereto except such as appeared to me likely to be favorable to a termination of hostilities.

"I deeply regret to say that the most atrocious outrages upon a body of English missionaries are reported from the province of Fu-Kien, in China. In reply to earnest representations addressed to the Chinese government by my direction, active measures, which I trust will prove effective, are being taken for the punishment of the murderers and all persons in any degree responsible for these crimes.

"The internal troubles which have broken out in the Armenian districts of Asiatic Turkey have been attended with horrors which have moved to indignation the Christian nations of Europe generally, and my people especially.

"My ambassador and the ambassadors of the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French republic, acting together, have suggested to the government of the Sultan reforms which, in their opinion, are necessary to prevent a recurrence of constant disorder. These proposals are now being considered by the Sultan, and I am anxiously awaiting his decision.

"The speech concludes with a reference to incorporation of Bechnaland into Cape Colony.

The speech to the commons merely says that the estimates for the service of the year, which were not voted at the last session, will be laid before them.

The second portion of the speech says:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—At this season of the year it will probably be found more convenient to defer to another session the consideration of any important legislative measures except those which are necessary to provide for the administrative charges of the year."

WILL CROSS IN A SLOOP

Captain Adolph Ridderbjelke to Sail Over the Pacific—Call at Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 21.—Captain Adolph Ridderbjelke, a native of Sweden, but now a citizen of the United States, will soon leave here on a trip across the Pacific in a sloop twenty-three feet in length and six feet eight inches beam. The vessel is sailed by the captain and a crew of two Japanese. The sailors speak little English, but the captain speaks their language very well.

It is the belief of the captain that he can make the voyage in three months. His destination will be San Francisco, and he does not contemplate making a call at Honolulu, though he may do so if blown from his course.

The *Nadjishda*, which is the name he has given his craft, has been for some days lying near the flagship *Baltimore*. The captain has been supplied by the officers of that vessel with canned provisions, which will last him during his long cruise.

Oahu College Opening.

The Oahu College and Punahou Preparatory School will open on Wednesday, September 4th, at 9 a. m., with a full corps of teachers J. French, of a Massachusetts college, will arrive by the Australia Monday and be principal of Punahou Preparatory.

Miss Florence Keisey, another teacher, arrived yesterday. She has been connected with Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and has just returned from a year's course at Goettingen, Germany.

HAWAII CAN ANNEX ITSELF.

Novel Plan Proposed by Lawyer Judson Cross of Minneapolis

SEND DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Ex-Soldier of the Republic Tells of the Political Feelings in the Islands. Great Britain Investigating Claims of Subjects for Alleged Conspiracy

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), Aug. 15.—

Judson N. Cross, one of the ablest lawyers in the Northwest, and a recently appointed commissioner to report upon the labor problems of foreign countries, has a bright idea. It looks to the solution of the Hawaiian question, and Captain Cross has given it to President Dole of the Hawaiian Republic in a letter.

In a nutshell, Captain Cross' proposition is that the Hawaiian Republic shall annex itself to the United States by sending delegates who shall demand admission to the American Congress on the same basis as other territorial delegates. Captain Cross believes that such delegates would be admitted by Congress, and that the annexation question would thus be easily, quickly and definitely settled.

According to his idea, all the Hawaiians have to do to become citizens of the Republic of the United States is to annex themselves, organize a state and run up the old flag—Congress, of course, concurring. That isn't the regular way, and the proposition seems a little startling at first, because it is so out of line with the prevailing idea of how such things should be done.

Presumably Captain Cross has not ventured this suggestion without investigating all phases of the subject. Congress has the power under the constitution to admit new states, and if a proposition of annexation should have a majority of both houses in its favor the president could not object, as he has officially and publicly referred the whole Hawaiian matter to congress. The proposition is an interesting one and may lead to important results.

The letter is a long one and refers, first, to the noble sentiment announced by President Dole in his late Independence Day oration, and then says: "If the King of Spain, the Emperors of France and Russia, as in the Florida, Louisiana and Alaska sales, purchase and annexations, could sell, transfer and annex to the American Republic parts of their people's colonies and territories, why should not other people, colonies and countries, by their own volition, their own acts and declarations, transfer and annex themselves to the great republic which was created and has been maintained on the rights of man?"

"If the people of the American republic may create, formulate and crystallize into administrative and congressional acts the principles of the Monroe doctrine, then why may not the peoples and countries coming within the range of the principles of that doctrine, themselves initiate, announce and proclaim the logical sequel of that American doctrine, the right of placing themselves under the protection of the strong republic, yes the right of annexing themselves to the political methods, its administrative, judicial and law-making federation?"

"If the American congress can announce to the governments of the world that an unfriendly act to the Republic of Hawaii will be considered as an unfriendly act to the American Republic, why have not the Hawaiian people, the Hawaiian congress, the correlative right to proclaim itself to all people and governments to be a part of the Great Republic itself?"

"The Texas of annexation times was an American colony. Their right to protection and incorporation was recognized to the extent of going to war with Mexico. Hawaii is an American colony. Will not the great American people recognize the right of its own colonies to protection, to incorporation?"

"Let the Hawaiian people be the first to round out the Monroe doctrine to its logical conclusion, that all American colonies which are independent, and all American republics at least, have a right to annex themselves and demand incorporation into the republic which is the outgrowth of the idea that the people may govern themselves, by uniting in a representative, republican form of government in a union of adjoining or adjacent states or states allied in interest."

The letter then advises the Hawaiian people to declare through its representative law-making body that it is a part of the Republic of States to carry out the principles of united self-government, and to send delegates to the American Congress with a Republican constitution and demand admission. In conclusion the letter says:

"The American people, through its congress, will recognize the justice of the demand from its far-off though adjacent colony. Congress can send the delegates as delegates from an American territory. The admission of a state will come as the admission of all new states has come.

"When congress sends its delegates the question is settled forever, the administration at Washington will

not need to make or submit a treaty. The people of the two nations will have settled the principle of self-annexation by all eligible peoples, subject only to their recognition by congress alone.

"Hawaii has the grand opportunity to set the example to all free peoples with republican forms of government, to establish as a principle their right to share in the great benefits of united self government, developed from the principles which you lately said to the world were for all men in all times."

ANNEXATION FAVORED

Ex-Soldier of Hawaii Tells of Political Feeling in the Islands.

Louis Evers, the son of ex-Coroner Evers of Oakland, returned to San Francisco from Hawaii recently, where he has been serving in the army of the new Republic. Mr. Evers went to the islands just before the last revolution, and when the trouble broke out he enlisted in the army of the Provisional Government. After need of maintaining a special armed force had passed, he left the military service and spent his time on plantations in the interior.

The only topic of conversation in the islands is annexation," said Mr. Evers. "The most of the white people are Americans, and they are all for annexation. I could not see that the natives cared much about the Government one way or the other. Few of them care whether they are under the queen, under a republic or under the United States. Of course, some of the natives are very intelligent and take living interest in the Government, but they are exceptions.

"The ex-Queen has been removed to the Executive building, which is the new name of the old palace of King Kalakaua. There she occupies a suite of rooms, and is permitted to have two or three women servants with her. She goes about the grounds as she pleases, but she never goes down town or out on the street. She is not under police or military guard all of the time, but as the Government troops are quartered in the basement of the building she is really not left sight of. The worst feature of her imprisonment is that the old palace is used by President Dole and his Cabinet for their offices and their place of meeting. The treasurer and several minor officers occupy the building so that she has no privacy save in her own apartments."

Mr. Evers says that the plantations have very good prospects for the coming year, but that business at the islands is very dull. The annexationists are looking to the coming American administration to further their plans.

NEW COFFEE COMPANY.

Mauna Coffee Plantation Company Incorporated at San Francisco.

The Mauna Coffee Plantation Company filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk of San Francisco on the 20th inst. The projectors intend purchasing lands in the Hawaiian Islands and venturing into the business of cultivating coffee and other tropical products. Their principal place of business, however, will be San Francisco. The capital stock is fixed at \$300,000, and of this amount \$17,500 has been actually subscribed. The directors of the corporation are Robert Capelle, E. F. Gutchesow, M. Hart and George Kammerer of San Francisco.

Britishers in Honolulu.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—In the House of Commons today the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question put by James F. Hogan, member from Tipperary, regarding the arbitrary arrest of British subjects in Honolulu for alleged complicity in plots to restore the queen, said that some of the complainants were not British subjects and that the British Commissioner was still engaged in investigating the cases of others who had complained.

HAVE FACES LIKE MASKS

Reasons for the Distinctive Expression of Actors and Actresses.

Actors' and actresses' faces are of great interest to the physiognomist. An actor's art must of necessity involve the stimulation of both the muscular and trephic factors of expression. Not only has he to emphasize the facial movements which are appropriate to his part, in order that his expression may be plainly seen by the pit and the gallery, but he is as a rule obliged to change his role frequently, and to assume a succession of characters requiring very different facial renderings.

As a result all his expression muscles are exercised as thoroughly as are the body muscles of an athlete who is undergoing a systematic course in a gymnasium. Hence, in a typical actor's face, when seen at rest, no one group of expression muscles outpuls the others, and as a consequence of this state muscular balance there is about it a peculiar aspect suggestive of a mask. Moreover, this impassive and almost wooden look is enhanced in many cases by an even layer of subcutaneous fat—the result probably of emotional stimulation of a constantly varying character.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Ex-detective McAvoy, who, before he left the city of Honolulu, was going abroad to so many different countries to do so many different things, will return shortly to give evidence in the claims of the two exiles, Cranston and Johnston. McAvoy, it is said, has been doing some marvellous work while away.

STRONG SPEECH BY GLADSTONE

Outrages in Armenia Resulted from Worst Government on Earth.

IT IS NOT A PARTY MATTER.

Resolution Adopted Demanding Action in Behalf of the Oppressed—Work of Ravishers and Torturers—Constantinople Government Responsible, Etc.

CHESTER (Eng.), Aug. 6.—The Town Hall was packed today in anticipation of hearing a speech by Mr. Gladstone upon the Armenian question. Among those present were Messrs. D. R. Clifford and Robert T. Paine of the American Peace Society.

The audience rose with vociferous cheering when Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone entered. The Duke of Westminster, chairman, read a letter from the Marquis of Salisbury, the new premier, notifying the Duke that the sum of £1000 subscribed for the relief of the Armenians had been forwarded to the British Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Philip Curry, who had been given full discretion as to the manner in which the money was to be distributed.

After the usual preliminaries, Gladstone rose amid an outburst of enthusiasm. He said that the Armenian question was not a party matter nor a religious affair. The present situation in Armenia resulted from an intolerably bad government, perhaps the worst on the face of the earth. (Applause.)

Mr. Gladstone read the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That this meeting expresses the conviction that her majesty's government will have the cordial support of the entire nation, without distinction of party, in any measure it may adopt in order to secure for the Armenians such forms of administration in their provinces as may provide effective guarantees for their safety, life, honor, religion and property, and no reforms can be effected without the continuous control of European powers."

Mr. Gladstone then said the resolution was moderate, but it expressed not only his sentiments but those of their transatlantic brethren, who felt even more strongly than did those present that the dispassionate inquiry which was made after the Sassoun massacre showed that the powers of language did not suffice to describe the outrages, which made his blood run cold. (Applause.)

"The inquiry," he continued, "verified all the sickening details, not only of European but of American testimony, which was doubly entitled to credence, as America, politically, had no interest in the Levant. This testimony," continued Mr. Gladstone, "with energy, summed up into four words, was, 'Plunder, murder, rape, torture.' But," he added, "plunder and murder were comparatively mild beside the work of the ravishers and torturers."

"This is not the work of the dangerous classes, but of the government at Constantinople and its agents. And there is not one of their deeds for which the government is not responsible." (Applause.)

DENBY DEMANDS PROTECTION.

Redress for Depredations Committed Upon American Missionaries in China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The United States anticipated Great Britain in taking the first steps for the protection of the American missionaries in China. The injustice of the criticisms that have been uttered in some quarters upon the alleged indifference of United States Minister Denby is fully shown by a mail dispatch that has come to the State Department from the Minister. It is dated toward the close of June and shows that Minister Denby had made a sweeping and peremptory demand upon the Chinese government similar to that made yesterday by the British Minister at Peking—the fullest protection for all Americans living in China, for redress for the depredations committed upon their property and persons and finally for the capital punishment of the perpetrators.

Just what answer was returned by the Chinese government is not known, as it has not yet reached the State Department, but it is a fact, so far as the department is informed, in all of the recent outrages committed upon the missionaries in China, not one American was killed or injured, and while some American mission property was destroyed, it will doubtless be promptly paid for.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

Federal and Provincial Authorities at War Concerning It.

LONDON, August 6.—The judicial committee of the Privy Council today resumed the hearing of the provincial prohibition appeal to decide whether the power to pass prohibitory liquor legislation belongs to the Federal or to the Provincial authorities in Canada. The hearing was adjourned on Friday last until today, at the close of the argument of F. E. Newcomb, on behalf of the Dominion of Canada.

The appeal is against a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada handed down January 15, 1895. Questions touching upon the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are also raised. The Right Hon. Sir Edwin Blake, Q. C., and member of parliament, who is watching the case in the interest of the Brewers and Distillers' Association of Ontario, occupied the whole day in arguing that the appeal should be dismissed.

Mr. Blake contended that the North American Act gave the Dominion parliament exclusive control of the regulations of trade and commerce throughout the Dominion. The government, moreover, he continued, depended largely upon the money raised by duties upon alcoholic liquors for the revenue with which to enable it to meet public obligations. The hearing of the appeal was again adjourned.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

Manifesto Issued by Justice McCarthy to the Irish People.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A cable from London says: Justice McCarthy, M. P., has addressed the following manifesto to the Irish people here and in America: Fellow countrymen: The election of a great coalition and anti-home rule majority to the House of Commons makes it my duty to point out to you that dissension in our ranks is ruinous to the national cause, that the only means by which we can hope to repair the disasters which discord and insubordination have brought upon us are through the restoration of discipline and a genuine adherence to the Irish Nationalist party, pledged to act loyally together.

"With a united party in a united country even the present situation would afford no ground for despondency in the Irish party. No man can doubt but that for the unhappy events in the autumn of 1890 the verdict of 1892 in favor of home rule would have been absolutely decisive. Friction alone prevented this result. Unhappily this friction has continued since, and outbreaks in discipline in our own ranks have given the enemies of Ireland another lease of power in Great Britain."

Dunsmuir Loses a Suit.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Aug. 7.—The Supreme Court, five justices sitting, decided the case of W. H. Bainbridge vs. the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, involving the ownership of precious metals in railway lands on Vancouver Island, in favor of the plaintiff. All the justices agreed that the land grant did not carry with it precious metals, and laid down the principle that if it is desired to do so in future grants, they must be specifically mentioned in the grant. The Dunsmuir will appeal to the Privy Council. The suit involved the ownership of all the gold, silver and quicksilver claims in the railway belt.

Governor Budd Seriously Ill.

STOCKTON, August 7.—For once the politicians are absolutely shut out from the presence of Governor Budd, and it may be some time before they can again hope to press their claims for office on him. The chief executive of the State is lying at the home of his mother on Channel street, near Sutter, in this city, suffering from an illness which if he does not have absolute rest for a time will develop into something very serious. By the order of his physician none but the members of his family are allowed to see him, and perfect quiet is enjoined for the benefit of the patient.

Britannia Wins Again.

COWES, Aug. 7.—The Britannia, Alisa and Hester started today in the race for the big single stickers, under the auspices of the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta. The Prince of Wales' yacht had a long way the best of the start. The Hester was recalled, as she crossed the line on the wrong side of the mark boat.

The Britannia won the race for big cutters.

The following were the times at the finish: Britannia, 2 h. 39m. 5s; Alisa, 2h. 46m. 28s.

Ziegler Broke an Arm.

SOUTH BEND (Ind.), Aug. 7.—About 3000 people witnessed the national circuit bicycle races under the auspices of the South Bend Cycling Club at Driving Park this afternoon. The weather was almost perfect. Several accidents occurred, casting gloom over the otherwise successful occasion.

Otto Ziegler, of San Jose, Cal., was thrown, breaking his left arm so that the bone protruded through the flesh. Arthur Gardner of Chicago was also badly bruised. Ziegler's injury will prevent him riding again this season.

Son of Carnot to Marry.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The Advertiser says that there is a rumor of the engagement of Captain Sadi-Carnot, eldest son of the murdered French President, to Miss Lazard of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The rumored engagement of Captain Sadi-Carnot and Miss Lazard is discredited by Charles Atschul of the London, Paris and American Bank.

Brazil Will Arbitrate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Herald's Valparaiso cable says: I learn that Brazil has offered its good offices to arbitrate the difficulty existing between Chile and Argentina. Chile has accepted the offer without reserve. In official circles it is stated that Brazil is regarded as an arbitrator preferable to the United States. The answer of Argentina has not been received.

Vigilant Won't Race.

NEWPORT (R. I.), August 6.—The Vigilant has withdrawn from further contests with the Defender, Willard intimating in a letter to the regatta committee of the New York Club that the Defender jockeyed his boat so unfairly at the start of today's race and off Sandy Hook on July 22d, that he declines to meet her again.

Mrs. Barum Weds.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Mrs. P. T. Barum, the comparatively young and very rich widow of the great showman, was married here today to Demetri Callias, Bey of Constantinople.

England consumes 600,000 pounds, or about 4,000,000 gallons of tea every day, which is as much as is used by the rest of Europe, North and South America, Africa and Australia combined. The green tea of former days has almost ceased to be known, while the Twankay, Hyson and gunpowder teas are seldom heard from. China only supplies one twelfth of the quantity, the rest coming from India and Ceylon. The Indian tea goes half as far again as the Chinese, as regards color and flavor.

Sent to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Eshensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H.I.

DETAILS OF MASSACRE IN CHINA.

Unprovoked Attack Upon Occupants of the Missionary Stations.

POSITION OF EUROPEANS CRITICAL.

American and British Representatives Instructed to Demand Full and Free Inquiry and Protection—Native Officials Unable to Cope With Mob—Gunboats.

HONGKONG, August 6.—In an interview today with the survivors of the Kucheng massacre they declared that the outrage was carried on in a most diabolical manner and was evidently a premeditated and carefully arranged attack, entirely unprovoked, made upon the occupants of the missionary station while asleep.

The bodies of the victims were buried at Foo-chow. There are rumors of further riots at stations nearer Foo-chow than Kucheng.

SHANGHAI, August 6.—The Mercury today publishes a dispatch from Foo-chow saying that the position of Europeans is critical owing to the hostility of natives and native officials. It is added that if an outbreak occurs the native officials will be unable to cope with the mob. Fukien province is said to be in a state of rebellion, and the mission at Fungku, in that province, is said to be destroyed.

English and American residents have telegraphed for gunboats to protect the foreign settlement.

LONDON, August 6.—Officials of the Foreign Office have cabled instructions to the British Minister at Peking, N. R. O'Connor, to demand the safety of all British subjects in the disturbed districts, and to insist on a full inquiry into the massacre. In addition Mr. O'Connor has been ordered to see that the culprits are punished and an independent inquiry made into the Kucheng massacre by the British Consular Court.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The department has received the following cablegram from Consul-General Jernigan at Shanghai: "Haxon, the United States Consul at Foo-chow, wires: 'The American Mission property at Yun Fuh has been burned. The details of the Kucheng massacre are horrible. The houses were stealthily surrounded and the sleeping ladies and children speared to death. The situation is still unsettled.'"

Instructions have been sent to the British Admiral of the China station for the protection of British residents. Sir Halliday McCartney, the English secretary of the Chinese Legation in London, has expressed China's regret for the massacre, and has declared that every effort will be made to bring the culprits to justice.

The last letter, dated April 8th, from the murdered English missionary, Rev. Mr. Stewart, has been received in London, and describes the critical condition of affairs at Kucheng. Mr. Stewart wrote: "Ten days ago we were awakened in the morning by a native clergyman, who crossed the river in order to bring us the startling news that the Vegetarian rebels were expected at daylight to storm Kucheng."

"The gateways of the city were blocked with timber and stone in order to prevent their entry. We had 100 men, women and children in our company outside the town. We passed a terrible time until daybreak, when torrents of rain fell and postponed the attack. On the fourth day the gates were opened and the mandarin in command conferred with the Vegetarian leaders. What occurred during this interview we do not know, but nobody believes we have seen the end of this affair."

Christian Missions Destroyed.

HONGKONG, August 8.—The British and American missions at Fat-chan, near Canton, were attacked yesterday evening by a large mob. The hospitals were demolished. Some of the missionaries fled to Shameel while others remained.

A Chinese gunboat has been dispatched to quell the riot. It is reported that all the missions at Kwangtung will soon be destroyed and the missionaries driven to the treaty ports. The rioters are 12,000 strong and well armed and organized, and able to withstand the Chinese troops.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The feeling of uneasiness over the troubles in China was increased yesterday at the Mission rooms of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the arrival of the following unsigned cable from Shanghai:

"Missionaries massacred. Hold joint meetings of the societies. Press government for help." The sender is believed to have been Dr. J. R. Hykes, agent for the American Bible Society in China. It was received by Dr. A. B. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of the M. E. Foreign Mission, who interprets the message to mean that the endangered missionaries are holding joint meetings and pressing the home governments for protection.

MILL ENGINE FOR SALE.

Horizontal Slide Valve Engine

Made by Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1885.

Bore of Cylinder 13 inches. Length of Stroke 40 inches. Crank shaft on left of Cylinder. Hand Reversing Gear. Diameter of Fly Wheel 34 feet. Size of Engine Bed 3 feet wide by 20 feet long.

For further particulars, apply to Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

4046 'w 1872-td

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

W. H. RICE, Stock Raiser and Dealer

BREEDER OF

FINE HORSES AND CATTLE

From the Thoroughbred

Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by Nutwood Jr.

Norman Stallion Captain Grawl.

Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.

Also a Choice Lot of

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham.

A Lot of

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to

W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

Boiled Soda Water.

Appreciating the fact that people when "down town" have no place to get a drink of cholera-proof-water we have made arrangements to supply only carbonated water that has been boiled and filtered. There can be no question about the purity of our Soda. We can say as of old: "No HARM IN ANY AMOUNT OF OUR SODA."

Other dispensers of soda will probably see the wisdom of our action in supplying pure, wholesome soda, and follow our example. Our fountain now flows BOILED SODA, ICE COLD.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

Boston Line of Packers.

Shippers will please take notice that the

Bark

Will Leave New York for this port in SEPTEMBER, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information, apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Mass., or to

O. BEFFER & CO. (L'D.), Honolulu, Agents.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, ETC.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled CURE FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, ETC.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

FOUR LETTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-RECOGNIZED CURE FOR COUGHS.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, ETC.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAFE COLONIES.

Bottles in 1/2 and 2/3.

Agents for Honolulu, Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS.

COLDS.

ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with hired priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power. THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers, and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN, Manager.

3940

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

IS THE GREAT

Blood-Purifier, NERVE TONIC,

STRENGTH-BUILDER.

It attacks and breaks up every humor, cures skin eruptions, restores exhausted vitality, and drives out every element of disease. Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak, and builds up the system generally. By its use food is made nourishing, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

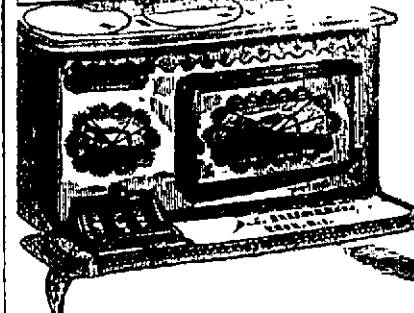
ROLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER STAMPS

At Gazette Office.

JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

House Keeping Goods

— AND —

Kitchen Utensils,

AGATE WARE, RUBBER HOSE

PUMPS, ETC., ETC.,

Plumbing, Tin, Copper

— AND —

Sheet Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK

KING STREET



Of Interest to Managers of Plantations.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with hired priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power. THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers, and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN, Manager.

3940

Ranch for Sale

ON MOLOKAI

COMPRISING ABOUT

700 Hundred Acres, fee simple, and About 1000 Acres, under long lease From 300 to 400 Head Cattle, And 20 to 30 Horses.

A never failing stream furnishes an abundance of water for irrigation and domestic purposes.

The Ranch affords unusual facilities for farming, cattle and sheep raising and dairying.

There are large areas of good Coffee Land and Land suitable for Sugar Cane.

There is a large and convenient Dwelling House on the premises in good condition.

Climate cool, healthy and delightful.

For further particulars, apply to

J. Alfred Magoon,

Next to Postoffice.

Dated Honolulu, July 8th, 1895.

4042 1871-2m

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street, - San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

J. S. HALEY, Secretary.

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE on sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent

THROUGH LIFE NOW AS ONE.

Marriage Ceremony of George Fairchild and Miss Cummins.

REV. MACKINTOSH OFFICIATED.

Drawing Room of the Widemann Residence Profusely Decorated for the Occasion—Large Number of Friends Present—Congratulations Extended.

The marriage ceremony of Miss Kamakee Cummins to George H. Fairchild was performed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Widemann at 7:30 Wednesday night by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. Misses Gertie Widemann and Helen Parker, as bridesmaids, were escorted by David Kawanakoa and Christian Conrad respectively.

The ceremony took place in the drawing room, immediately to the right of the main entrance. The bridal party stood before a large bay window facing the hall. From the center of this depended a design of two joined hearts, made of white ginger. In the background were potted plants, palm leaves, strings of ferns and a graceful profusion of white ginger, which dominated in the decoration of the room.

Running from the top of the chandelier at the center of the room were wide streamers of white gauze, upon which were pinned many leaves of maidenhair fern. These streamers were attached to the ceiling at various points, making a decidedly artistic effect.

Hanging from the entrance to the room were long sprays of stephanotis in full bloom. In front of a large mirror at the end of the room were three palm leaves, the images of which reflected in the glass, caused favorable comment. Opposite the drawing room was a receptacle in which were placed the numerous presents of cut glass, gold and silver articles, hand-painted china and other beautiful as well as useful gifts.

Upon arrival of the guests, the Kawaihau Club, stationed in the rear, started music for the lancers, which was danced by the bridal party, Judge Widemann and Mrs. Fred Macfarlane making the fourth couple. The dance was most graceful and showed to great advantage in such a bower of flowers and greens as the drawing room contained.

After the dance the guests broke up into small groups and indulged in pleasant converse.

Over three hundred persons were present during the evening.

Congratulations were showered upon the newly-married couple, they accepting them with admirable grace and ease.

At about 9:30 music was again struck up and the giddy whirl continued. At midnight the guests departed, after extending to Mr. and Mrs. Widemann hearty thanks for hospitality.

ASKS FOR EVIDENCE.

British Government Requests More Complete Statement of Facts.

One of the important documents received at the Foreign Office recently was the request of British Government through Commissioner Hawes for a statement of the causes that led the Hawaiian Government to arrest and imprison Jas. Brown, J. J. Levey, M. C. Bailey, F. H. Redward, Thos. W. Rawlins, Arthur McDowell, F. Harrison, C. W. Ashford, G. C. Kenyon and E. B. Thomas during the January troubles. The above named British subjects appealed to their government for redress for the wrongs done, but the legal advisors of the crown decline to give a decisive opinion without reviewing the testimony that may be submitted by this Government. This testimony will be prepared as soon as possible and forwarded to England.

The British Foreign Office has also given notice that it will not press the claims of Johnstone, who was deported early in the year, it being evident from his own statements that he was mixed up in the scheme to overthrow the Republic.

BARK CASTLE DEPARTS.

Large Crowd on Oceanic Dock. Goodbye to William Greig.

The bark S. N. Castle departed for San Francisco about 2:30 p.m. There was a large crowd on the dock to say farewell to friends who

were leaving on the vessel. William Greig received quite an ovation; he was covered with leis, and was the recipient of many hearty handshakes.

J. F. Clay and bride were among the passengers by the Castle. A large quantity of rice was strewn around and about, not a small amount being thrown upon the newly-wedded couple.

Captain Hubbard said he would be satisfied if he made the up trip in three weeks.

Consul Mills furnished the Castle with the following bill of health: "General health of this port is good. Disease here noted have occurred only among natives. No new cases have appeared since 24th instant, every precaution taken to prevent spread of the disease. No alarm whatever is felt here. Passengers, baggage and crew of this ship have been carefully inspected by a competent physician."

If no new cases appear before the departure of the Australia on September 7th, the vessel will be furnished a clean bill of health.

Consul Mills is doing everything in his power to place the situation in the best possible light regarding the cholera scare, and has been untiring in his efforts to facilitate the dispatch of vessels to the Coast. He is deserving of praise for the part played by him since the outbreak of the cholera.

CLEMENCY FOR PRISONERS.

Hawaiian Republican Club Pass Resolution to That Effect.

The Hawaiian Republican Club held a special meeting last night for the purpose of considering a resolution to be presented to the Executive, looking toward the unconditional pardon of the political prisoners who participated in the January revolt. Sixteen members were present.

Business was proceeded with at once, and the resolution introduced by a prominent member of the club. There was a storm of comments, some favoring the adoption of the resolution and others objecting most strenuously. Questions were asked the introducer as to the origin of the resolution. This the gentleman said had been his own idea, suggested by the action of the American League at its last meeting.

A motion to adjourn was made by one of those who had objected to the resolution, but the majority were in favor of proceeding with the business before the meeting. Another on the same side moved that consideration of the resolution be indefinitely postponed. This was likewise lost. At this juncture several of those who had objected asked to be excused and left the hall.

A motion to amend the resolution in order to have it read as a petition was carried. The adoption of the petition was then carried.

The petition will be handed members of the club for signatures. The discussion during the evening was very spirited. Crowds stood around on the outside taking in and commenting on the speeches of various members.

EPIDEMIC IN 1804.

Supposed That it Was Cholera. Depleted An Army.

Although it is generally stated that this country has never suffered from an epidemic of Asiatic cholera, in going over the historical records it is found that during the years 1803 and 1804 an epidemic prevailed throughout the group quite similar to cholera. Jarvis' history says, "What its precise cause was has never been ascertained; but it occasioned a great mortality—so much so that, the natives state, the living were not able to bury the dead. Though this is doubtless an exaggeration, it proved an active agent in the depopulation of the Islands."

The epidemic referred to broke out at the time Kamehameha I had collected an army and was about to invade the island of Kauai. His men died like sheep and Kamehameha fell ill with the malady but recovered. During this period there was a constant trade with China in sandalwood and it has been conjectured that the disease was brought to the islands by this means. Since that time, however, nothing of the kind has ever appeared.

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H.I.

OPIUM IN LIFE BOAT.

Good Haul Made on the S. G. Wilder Yesterday Afternoon.

One hundred and fifty tins of opium were found on board of the barkentine S. G. Wilder Tuesday afternoon. The vessel arrived in the morning from San Francisco and before she was docked, customs inspectors commenced to search her. The find was made by John Kanuha; later Inspector Thurston discovered 145 tins hidden in what had been a water-tight compartment of a metallic lifeboat, which rests on the roof of the engine house. A hole had been cut in the compartment large enough to allow packages, containing five tins each, to be passed through. The inspector found 29 packages, making 145 tins in all.

It is understood that Captain McNeill will make an effort to find the owner of the opium and have him punished for damaging the boat. It is considered a serious offense and one that no captain wants to see go unpunished. The attention of F. A. Schaefer & Co., the agents of the vessel, will be called to the matter today.

The French government has shown its appreciation of the fine capacities of the fleet cruiser Columbia by ordering the immediate construction of two vessels nearly the duplicate of the famous American flyer as they can be made. They are to be known as the pirate cruisers, and notwithstanding the criticisms that have been passed upon the Columbia, because of her light battery, these French cruisers will have still smaller caliber guns, the largest being but 6.5 inches, as against 8-inch guns for the Columbia.

Weak Lungs

are usually brought on by a stubborn cough. Then how important it is that a cough, even though slight, should not be neglected.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

(Practically Tasteless.)
the Food-Medicine, is healing and strengthening to all mucous surfaces. It will cure a cough, no matter of how long standing, and thereby prevent weak lungs, bronchitis, and consumption. It will build up the general health, put flesh on the bones, strength in the muscles, and energy and vim into life.
50 Cents and \$1.00 of Druggists.

HOBSON DRUG CO.,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Mother's
Nestle's Milk Food
The Agency for
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD
IS WITH THE
Hollister Drug Company, Limited
523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

Notice of Assignment.

OTSUKI & COMPANY, OF PAPAIAKOU, having made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of their creditors, all persons having any claims against said firm of Otsuki & Company, are requested to present them at once, and all persons indebted to the above estate must make immediate payment to F. W. Bindt at Papiakou, or to the undersigned, H. W. SCHMIDT.
Honolulu, August 24, 1895.
4082-1w 1684-1m

S. T. ALEXANDER. H. P. BALDWIN.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN.

Commission Merchants

No. 3 California st., San Francisco.

Island orders promptly filled.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.
At Gazette Office.

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES
Instantly Relieved by
CUTICURA



A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp diseases, after physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail. CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded in this or any age.

"ALL ABOUT THE ELOON, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR," from free. CUTICURA PREPARED BY DR. J. C. PFLUGER, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. BENSON SMITH & Co., Honolulu, H. I.

Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and its disinfectant properties for daily use. In the preparation of CUTICURA SOAP, the most delicate and purest ingredients are used, and the process of manufacture is so arranged that the soap is free from any irritating, chafing, and even burning qualities. Like all others of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the CUTICURA SOAP appears in the refined and cultivated everywhere, and is beyond all comparison the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world.

Women and Women Only
Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and its disinfectant properties for daily use. In the preparation of CUTICURA SOAP, the most delicate and purest ingredients are used, and the process of manufacture is so arranged that the soap is free from any irritating, chafing, and even burning qualities. Like all others of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the CUTICURA SOAP appears in the refined and cultivated everywhere, and is beyond all comparison the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.
ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.
For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Hardware Co.

Among the new goods just received by the Pacific Hardware Company are a full line of

GURNEY'S REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS,

"Revere" Rubber Hose, Ball Nozzle and Other Sprinklers.

The latest models in Bicycles

Barnes' Special, Meteor, Harvard, Manhattan!
And the Favorite "RAMBLER."

Special attention is called to some exquisite Japanese Colored Photographs, framed and unframed; the former having lacquered frames, something new in this market.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.
402 and 404 Fort Street.

HALL'S COTTAGE PAINTS

Do seem to please our customers a little better than any thing ever before brought to the Islands in the line. If you want cheap mixed paints do not call for these as they are made of pure lead, oil and colors, and not of "Long Island dirt" mixed with fish oil. They are cheap though if you wish to take lasting qualities and choice tints into consideration.

Our "NAVY DECK AND FLOOR PAINTS" also take well. These are especially prepared for floors and dry hard in a night.

Now that we have received our big invoice of GARDEN HOSE, and the pumping plant is about to get in its daily work, no one with a home should be without a garden or a nice green lawn. The hose we have is so well and carefully made that a 3-ply hose will last better than 4-ply of other makes, and is lighter to carry about.

CITIZENS GUARD, ATTENTION! A good deal of interest is being taken in Citizens Guard Company's on every island in target practice, and the Hilo Citizens Guard is about to issue a challenge for a 10-man match at 200 yards, with a National Guard of Hawaii Company. They all come to us when they want cartridges or targets, and many are learning to reload their old shells and can thus afford many more rounds per month, per man. We keep in stock the best assortment of loading tools, powder measures, lead ladles and moulds. Also the correct thing in way of powder, primers, lead, tin, etc. We have targets, and paper to make targets, and cutters to make pasters, and after you get an outfit from us you will be able to make 5's and 4's right along provided always that you are steady, if not the bromide store is right handy on the opposite corner from us. We also have a few of the best Military Target Rifles made. Scores of 47, 48 and 49 out of 50 made at the Honolulu Rifle Association range weekly prove this. The price is low and every man who enjoys target practice can afford to have one.

Call and satisfy yourself about our stock of all these things and our prices as well.

E. O. HALL & SON,
Corner Fort and King Streets.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of Large Importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

Large and Complete Assortment

OF

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS

Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Raglans Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A Fine Selection of

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.

In the Latest Styles

A Splendid Line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

TAILORS' GOODS.

A Full Assortment.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammingans, etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets,

Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, etc., etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and 3 best; Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

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HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE.

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at the lowest prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

ICE & COLD STORAGE

AT NOMINAL COST.

HALL'S, London, E. C., Patent Carbolic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process cold-beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls, portable, may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEORGE CAVENAGH,
Agent, Alakea Street.

P. S.—By the above-named process one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,
150 Tons Double Superphosphate,
300 Tons Natural Plant Food,
25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,

Sulphate of Ammonia,

Sulphate of Potash,

Muriate of Potash & Kainit

High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent,

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Saddle and Harness Maker.

MANUFACTURERS

Single and Double Harness and Saddles of All Descriptions.

He uses nothing but the best material and everything is made by

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN

Under his personal supervision.

No machine-made or imported harness kept in stock.

A full line of Chambray, Sponges, Combs, Brushes, Oils, Dressing Soap, etc., and everything for horsemen's use kept constantly on hand.

Island Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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P. O. Box 133. Telephone 811.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1895

ANOTHER patient in the suspect-cholera hospital shows clearly that this is no time to relax the vigilance that has been exercised during the past ten days. "Run no chances" is a watch-word quite as pertinent to the situation today as it was a week ago. A steady, unrelenting guard will undoubtedly stamp out the disease before many days.

THE public is discussing the probable action of the steamers soon to arrive, in handling the outgoing mails. With all due respect to the captain or steamship company that will take no chances in exposing passengers to contagious disease, we trust that the people who call at this port will stop to think that it is not the custom to eat mails; and if it is feared that such an exigency will arise, the alarmists may calm their troubled spirits with the assurance that all letters are thoroughly fumigated. Though Honolulu were the worst cholera infected port in the world, it has reason to expect the exercise of the customary amount of discretion and justice allowed communities placed in the same position.

AGAIN the British government has displayed its evident intention of giving the Republic of Hawaii a fair hearing notwithstanding it is a small Government that could easily be swallowed up if the British lion saw fit to assume a ferocious attitude. Here again we see the strength of the British foreign policy in the refusal to accept an *ex parte* statement though the case made by the supposedly injured individual may, on the face of it, be a clear one. The final actions of the powerful nations of the world are past finding out, but thus far it can be said with all truth that Great Britain has conducted its claim in a manner that can give this country little cause for complaint.

DR. RODGERS' suggestion to establish a training school for nurses in Honolulu is timely on any occasion, but the necessity comes home with renewed vigor at present when the dearth of well trained nurses is brought to public notice by a situation similar to that which has been faced during the past ten days. There are plenty of young women in the country who would be pleased with the opportunity to take a course in a hospital training school, but whose financial resources are not sufficient to allow them to go abroad for study. There is a growing tendency to establish schools that shall give the boys and girls of Hawaii the opportunities which they now have to seek in the United States. The cost attending the establishment of the training school proposed by Dr. Rodgers would not be large and the benefit to the community cannot be overestimated.

CONCILIATORY measures are commendable features of political administration when it becomes reasonably evident that such measures will be appreciated and the community materially benefited thereby. It is a deplorable fact but none the less true that the class of white citizens from whose ranks the leaders of the last political embroglio were gathered, while loudly calling for conciliation on one hand are quite as active, on the other, in "conciliating" the native population and all others who will listen, to a hatred of the present regime. We recognize the right of all persons to their individual opinions, but consistency is a jewel that has failed to throw its refreshing light on the political situation thus far. We would reiterate the statement previously expressed in this paper that anxiety to please is a source he dealt out on a silver platter depending upon the day. The result at the last half year has been a failure of the Government.

APPEAL TO MORBID INTERESTS.

A recent Washington despatch speaks of "Mrs. Ruth Bronson, a pretty little widow with a wealth of blonde hair" who is on her way to New York to obtain, if possible, the liberty of some twenty female bandits who are confined in the jails of Oklahoma. Mrs. Bronson, it is also stated, is the woman who shot a man in Woodward, Okla., for insulting her on the streets. This woman, after making a tour of the jails and learning the history of each "lady bandit" has decided that these persons are the victims of oppressive deputy marshals, whose high tyranny the "high-spirited girls of Oklahoma resist at the point of the revolver." The only sin of the women is "that love for their brothers, their cousins or their betrothed is stronger than their respect for the law that pursues them."

This mission of Mrs. Bronson's appears to be a new form of the morbid interest in the affairs of criminals that too often makes its appearance every now and again. It would seem from this lady's own statements that the social condition of Oklahoma needs vigorous treatment in order to tone down the high spirits of young ladies who resist tyranny at the point of the revolver. To put them in jail and keep there seems rather hard after the display of their high spirit has been partially forgotten, and although the touching appeal of this lady who acts as champion of their cause has a plausible aspect, she offers no guarantee that revolvers will not hereafter be used in proving the love for their brothers, cousins or betrothed.

There are plenty of legal avenues by which their wrongs can be redressed, but, as a rule, a community desires surety that bandits and their friends will follow the proper legal paths in the future. In dealing with people who have felt the heavy hand of justice, this phase of the matter is forgotten by the thoughtless public whose mistaken kindness of heart leads them to action that tends to destroy the efficiency of the law and panders to the disposition to make light of jeopardizing the security of life and property.

SOME ANNEXATION SENTIMENTS.

Annexation sentiments and "broad Americanisms" have assumed such prominence in the United States that the Chicago Times-Herald has made an attempt to place many of the leading men of the country on record by requesting answers to the questions: Should the United States annex Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba and Hawaii? Will Uncle Sam eventually rule the American continent? The replies form an interesting symposium which the Herald prints in full. An editorial summary is made as follows: "As to the second question they are all in substantial accord, agreeing that the United States must either morally or physically influence the thought, the feeling, and the policy of the whole continent. The first and most important question, however, develops a wide disparity of opinion.

"Senator Lodge is, as he has ever been, an annexationist to everything in sight, providing the people of the countries to be annexed are willing. Cuba he would like to have, and Hawaii as a matter of course. Canada and Newfoundland, in his opinion, are destined to become a part of the United States, but he does not favor Mexico or the Central American States. On the other hand, ex-Senator Ingalls, while he does not object to Canada, and thinks that it will eventually come into the Union, disapproves of Newfoundland, Cuba and Hawaii. Our own Senator Culver favors the annexation of Canada and of Mexico, but expresses nothing as to Cuba and Newfoundland. One of the best editors in the country, Mr. McKelway, of the *Black and White*, favors the annexation of Canada and Newfoundland, but does not desire it and Great Britain, and would take in Hawaii as

a county of California and Cuba as a county of Florida.

"A more important statement than any of these opinions is that of Senator Lodge, who says that he intends to introduce a bill at the next session of congress embodying the Monroe doctrine, so that the State Department may have something to live up to in the shape of an absolute law. This is interesting, for it will afford an occasion for a wide discussion of that doctrine according to the principles of international law."

DISEASE AND SUNSHINE.

The popular notion that a sun bath is good for all invalids, no matter what the malady from which they may be suffering or recovering, is given an interesting discussion in an exhaustive article recently published by a leading scientific journal, the conclusion being that while sunshine does very well in its place, it is not at all times and for all persons a hygienic agent. Dr. Renzi, who was one of the first to study the effect of sunshine on disease, by a series of experiments confirmed the benefits which patients afflicted by tuberculosis have in practice been observed to derive from residence in places where the maximum amount of sunshine is procurable. On the other hand, experiments made by Dr. Massella show that cholera and typhoid bacilli are more to be feared when the patient is exposed to the direct rays of the sun. With the temperature remaining the same, the experiments gave evidence that sunshine increased the susceptibility to these maladies as well as the virulence of the disease. The inference was very naturally drawn that cholera and typhoid fever may be found more prevalent in hot countries where the sun shines more continuously and with greater power.

Practice has shown that proper sanitation cuts the principal figure in the spread of these diseases, and provided a community prevents its streets, backyards and sources of water supply from becoming culture beds for cholera and typhoid bacilli, practical immunity from the maladies may be enjoyed. If however the superabundance of sunshine in hot countries creates a predisposition to the propagation of disease germs, it behooves residents in the tropics to guard their surroundings with greater care. Sunshine cannot be controlled but fortunately, it is possible for cities and towns to keep clean and wipe out the physical tendencies to contagion.

THE narrow escape of the steamer Warrimoo shows that the calm Pacific cannot always be depended upon to assure the steamer traffic immunity from the extraordinary dangers of the sea. Cool-headed officers and water-tight compartments undoubtedly saved the Warrimoo from being a total loss. Though the ships of the Pacific are not put up on the grand scale of the Atlantic liners, it is a source of satisfaction to know that the traveling public are well protected, though they do not ride in floating palaces.

ITALY is inclined to assume a threatening attitude in the settlement of its differences with the Brazilian government. An American exchange asks, "Why did she not undertake the same course with this country after the New Orleans incident? Why is it that threats of fleets and armies are always made against a weaker power? Simply because many nations, like many individuals, are bullies and cowards and do not want to take any chances in hitting a fellow of their own size."

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but all day and night he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half its worth. I am sure every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do. Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Mass., Co. Florida. For sale by all dealers. Bess Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

RECENT CHINESE MASSACRES.

The outburst of indignation consequent to the murder of English and American missionaries in China bids fair to lead to active measures being taken both by the American and British governments for better protection of their subjects throughout the Eastern countries. The Chinese officials are said to be both unable and unwilling to suppress the outbreaks to which the people reply that the Chinese officials must be treated to a tonic which shall give them to understand that the officials must be made to suppress the turbulent spirits of their half civilized subjects.

This latest is one of a list of many outrages. In 1870 occurred the Tientsin massacre, when the French Consul, the French interpreter and his bride, and twenty nuns were killed amid circumstances of revolting barbarity. In 1871 there were outrages at Yangchow; in 1872 at Hankow and Shanghai; in 1874 there was a massacre of the French at Shanghai; in 1875 occurred the Margary murder; and in 1876 the missionaries at Foo-Choo were raided and infamously assaulted. The year 1883 saw the British concession at Canton burned and a general uprising against missionaries; there were similar deeds in 1884 at Wenchow and Teh-An-Fu; and in 1885 numerous assaults and robberies. In 1886 there was a dreadful massacre of foreigners at Chung King; in 1888 riots and burnings at Ching-Kiang and Kin-Kiang; in 1889 at Hankow; and in 1890 at Teh-An-Fu again. A frightful record was made in 1891, when there were riots at Nanking, Wuhu, Ichang, and half a dozen other places, houses were burned, and scores of missionaries assaulted, maimed, and killed.

Many of the missionary societies have been urged to recall their workers from these dangerous fields, particularly from China where a revulsion of feeling against the Christian workers has been noted. Rev. Dr. Williamson of Chee-Foo recently wrote to the American Baptist mission: "We are not rising in the respect or esteem of the Chinese as we expected. A few years ago there was a general sense of satisfaction among us at the attitude shown toward us by many officials, wealthy civilians and literary men. Now a change is perceptible in all directions. They respect us less than they used to, receive our visits less readily. We find it more difficult to rent or buy houses, and so on."

While this is due largely to the unfriendly feeling toward all Christians, the Boston Herald suggests that the United States is not wholly without blame in the matter, on account of its action toward the Chinese. "On a number of different occasions the Chinese have been made the victims of mob violence, and until we are prepared to show that we (Americans) are as civilized as we claim to be, and insure the safety of foreigners residing within our borders, we cannot honestly get into a fine state of indignation when some of our own people are treated in much the same manner that we have been too often accustomed to treat the Chinese." This, however, can hardly be taken as a fair view of the situation. Although Chinese individuals in the States may have suffered personal violence at times, the authorities have been prompt to redress their wrongs. It is certainly high time that the nations of the East should be brought to consider that there are certain laws of humanity that must be recognized, if that recognition must be obtained under the threatening wing of powder and lead.

Rubber Stamps
Live with the Gazette Company

DAPPER YOUNG MAN ARRESTED.

E. S. Cattley, a Recent Arrival, Charged With Robbing a Friend.

SAN FRANCISCO DETECTIVE HERE.

He Arrived Yesterday Armed With Extradition Papers—His Man Found at the Arlington—Said to Have Stolen \$1,600—Will Depart by Australia.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder arrived from San Francisco on Tuesday and among her passengers was a dapper young man with an unmistakable English accent. When questioned by Port Surveyor Sanders he replied that he possessed more than \$50—the amount required by the Immigration Act,—and to prove his assertion he produced a fat-looking pocket book which was filled with good United States gold.

The young man was dressed very neatly; he was constantly asking questions about Honolulu as the vessel entered the harbor, and seemed to take a great interest in the place. Finally, the vessel docked and he went on shore; he drove to the Arlington Hotel and registered as "E. S. Cattley, San Francisco." The man's actions were natural and he did not excite suspicion as to his alleged real character.

A San Francisco detective named John Burke arrived yesterday on the Mariposa armed with extradition papers. He called on Marshal Brown and made known his mission. Officers were at once detailed to watch the Arlington Hotel to apprehend the man, but he did not make his appearance until about 6 o'clock last night. He was taken in charge by Captain Scott, and along with his effects, was taken to the station and locked up.

Cattley is charged with forgery and embezzlement. It is alleged that he robbed a friend of money and effects valued at about \$1600. The details of the alleged theft are about as follows: P. G. Gow, an English mining man, met Cattley on a railroad train while journeying from Chicago to San Francisco. He took a great fancy to his new-found acquaintance and when they reached the bay city, he invited him to dine at the Bohemian Club. During the dinner Gow drank too much and displayed \$400 in gold. It is alleged that Cattley took the money for safe-keeping and left it over night in the office of the club.

Cattley arose early next morning and, after learning that Gow had gone down town, it is alleged that he went to Mr. Gow's landlady and presented a letter to her. The letter purported to contain a request from Mr. Gow that she deliver to Cattley his valises, clothing, guns and traps generally, as he (Gow) was going away on a fishing jaunt. The landlady gave up the things.

Among the articles taken by the Englishman were three of Gow's best suits of clothing, two dozen shirts, an equal number of socks, a full equipment of underwear, a fine gun and some gold samples to the value of \$400. He then placed the baggage in a carriage, went to the Bohemian Club, got the \$400 left the night previous, drove to the Palace Hotel for lunch, and sailed for this port during the afternoon.

When Mr. Gow learned that he had been robbed he sought legal advice, and steps were taken at once to secure extradition papers. After Cattley's departure it was learned that he sold the gold samples for \$300.

During his stay in San Francisco he stated repeatedly that he was a brother-in-law of the British Vice-Consul in this city, and the friend of others equally well known here.

On the 12th instant the San Francisco grand jury found two indictments against Cattley—one for forgery and the other for embezzlement. He will be taken to San Francisco on next Thursday unless he is released on a writ of habeas corpus, which is not likely.

Cattley is about 30 years of age, is below medium stature, has dark eyes and hair, and boasts of his family in old England.

New World's Sprinting Record

Bloomington (Ill.), August 15.—Tom Robinson of Fairbury, Ill., at the fair grounds today ran 100 yards in 9.5 breaking the world's record. He is in the match at Brockton, Mass., September 21, in which all the crack sprinters of the country are entered.

George W. Lincoln received the contract for building the new von Holt block.

Timely Copies

August 29, 1895.

The establishment of the bicycle as a vehicle of pleasure and of business, is beyond question. We find new uses constantly presenting themselves in almost every channel, and people becoming interested in cycling that a year ago did not give it a passing thought. The advancement in the construction of safety bicycles of the higher grades during the past three or four years has been most phenomenal, and has exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine admirers of the safety.

Improved facilities for manufacturing have fully kept pace with the increased public interest, and the public has been the gainer, as manufacturers have been unable to continually produce better work, and by the use of automatic machinery to make considerable reductions in the selling price. Two years ago it would have seemed impossible to produce so perfect a piece of machinery as is today placed on the market at the price, and it is only possible to do so on account of the increased interest in bicycle riding and a corresponding increased patronage.

In calling your attention to the TRIBUNE we believe we have found one of the best racing wheels yet manufactured. One of the many points favorable to the TRIBUNE over all others is the Cycloidal Sprocket. The object of the Cycloidal Sprocket as used on the TRIBUNE is to remove this useless friction and cause the chain to drive as freely as the running of ball bearings. There is no necessity for friction in the running of a chain; all that is necessary to prevent it, are four conditions: 1st.—That the tooth should be curved properly to enter the chain without contact. 2d.—That the chain shall pull exactly at a right angle, with its bearing surface against the tooth. 3d.—That the chain block shall not shift or change its position while passing around the sprocket. 4th.—That the tooth shall leave the chain without the least resistance. In order to establish these conditions it has been found, after much consideration and practice, that it is necessary to form the teeth with what is known as a cycloidal curve, which in mechanics, is the curve by fixed point, say on the periphery of a circle, when rolled along a plane surface. The advantage of the cycloidal tooth is most apparent when the rider is climbing a hill or forcing his wheel rapidly on an up grade or against the wind. This is where the ordinary tooth grinds and makes the rider work at least 15 per cent. harder than there is any necessity. There is no additional friction with the TRIBUNE CYCLOIDAL SPROCKET, no matter how great the power applied, the chain simply pulls direct and squarely on the face of the teeth and the power is freely imparted to the wheel.

GATE CITY STONE FILTER. These Filters are easily cleaned, and never become cracked or crazed by change of temperature of the water. The filtering medium is a Natural Stone, mined from the earth. It is unlike any other stone. It does not absorb and become foul. Impurities never penetrate it, but lie on the surface, and internally the stone remains as pure and white after years of use as when taken from the mine.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block, COY. POST OFFICE.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

V. V. Ashford is reported dangerously ill in a San Francisco hospital.

The Stars vs. Unknowns tomorrow will complete the last game of the schedule series.

The island steamers will probably depart on Monday with passengers and freight.

Miss Helen Dauvray and Mrs. E. C. Keith left for the Colonies yesterday by the Mariposa.

A party of twenty ladies and gentlemen enjoyed a horseback-ride last night to Dr. McGrew's country place.

Arthur Wilder writes from the Eastern States that he is enjoying the many sights to be seen in America.

Geo. H. Houghtailing was found not guilty in the police court yesterday of selling spirituous liquors without license.

Fourteen Chinamen recently confined at the quarantine station were arrested yesterday for being without passports.

The Olympia was announced to leave San Francisco on the 24th, a day after the Mariposa. She may be expected during today.

W. N. Hires, of root beer fame, was among the through passengers for the Colonies by the Mariposa. He was joined here by W. Terry.

A door of one of the Chinese stores on Nuuanu avenue bears the following remarkable sign: "Merchant tailors, cleaned, dyed and repaired."

A flagpole was placed in position on the grounds of the Pacific Tennis Club yesterday and the Hawaiian ensign was flying from it all afternoon.

W. S. Bartlett, proprietor of the popular bathing resort, Ilianiwai, is the happy father of an 11-pound boy, presented yesterday. Mrs. Bartlett is doing well.

Regular weekly meeting of the Chinese-English Debating Society this evening. Question, "Shall the Chinese Government Disband the Naval Academy in Canton?"

Prof. M. M. Scott, J. J. Egan, wife and Miss A. E. Paty, Mrs. J. G. Rothwell, Theodore Richards and W. Waterhouse were among the returning islanders by the Mariposa.

From private sources it is learned that the Canadian steamer Miowera, due to arrive here August 31st, will not arrive till September 2d, as her date of departure from Sydney was changed.

In view of the cholera scare it has been decided not to open the St. Louis college on the first of September as intended. The school will commence at the same time as Government schools.

Word has been received from Henry Johnson at Muscatine, Iowa, that he expects to have his trial on the forgery charge in a short time. He and his friends are confident of a favorable outcome.

The theme of the Hawaiian Hardware advertisement today is the progress made in the manufacture of bicycles in the last two years and the good qualities of the "Tribune racer" in particular.

Two drunken native women engaged in a hair-pulling and face-scratching contest on Nuuanu avenue, early yesterday afternoon. The faces of both were very bloody at the termination of hostilities.

Passengers by the Mariposa made up a purse of \$50 for steward Hannigan, in appreciation of the excellent fare furnished on the trip. Consul-General Charles T. Wilder presented the testimonial and purse.

There is not a single barrel of lime in the city. The Government purchased the available supply for use in disinfecting the city, and in view of the small quantity on the market, had to pay as high as \$5 per barrel for it.

Brigadier Keppel, head of the Salvation Army on the Pacific Coast, will arrive by the Australia to assist in army work throughout the islands. He will preach next week in the Kaunakapali church, and expects to remain some time.

The Warrimoo was to leave Victoria on the 22d, and if she left on that date, should be along some time today. Mark Twain closed his American lecture tour at Vancouver. He has made a brilliant success. The people of Honolulu may hear the noted lecturer tomorrow night.

Mr. C. D. Yunker, a well known druggist of Bowling Green, Ohio, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I have pleasure in recommending it to my customers, for I am certain that it will always please them. I sell more of it than all other kinds put together." For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H.I.

AMERICAN MISSIONS ATTACKED.

Officials Refuse to Allow American or British Consuls to Investigate.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IS FEARED

Streets of Foo Chow Filled With Infatigable Natives—Minister Denby Instructed to Act Quickly—Cruiser Marblehead Ordered to Syria.

HONGKONG, Aug. 22.—Another outrage has been committed near Foo Chow. The American mission has been attacked by a large and infuriated mob armed with various weapons. The chapel and school were wrecked and four native scholars were wounded, while the foreign teacher escaped. There is a strong anti-foreign feeling in Foo Chow, which has spread among the populace, who are parading with cries of "Drive out the foreign devils."

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The following cablegram has been received at the London office of the Wesleyan Missionary Society:

"The Cheng Tu Commission is inadequate. Officials are implicated. The disturbances are spreading. Regarding the Fukien massacre, the Methodist public should urge strong government action. Have forwarded cable to Lord Salisbury."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Consul-General Jernigan, at Shanghai, has informed the State Department by cable that the investigation by the Chinese authorities of the Kuoheng massacre is being conducted with closed doors. Acting Secretary Adee has communicated this information in a cablegram to Mr. Denby, United States Minister at Peking, with instructions to ascertain its portent and, if it be true, to arrange matters so that the United States Commissioner now at Kuoheng, J. C. Hixson, United States Consul at Foo Chow, can attend the hearings, and not be hampered in getting all the facts.

State Department officials do not take a serious view of the failure of Consul Hixson to obtain admission to the hearing which the authorities are conducting, and are certain the general government at Peking will set matters right.

FOREIGNERS IN DANGER.

FOO CHOW, Aug. 19.—The Chinese officials at Kuoheng have positively refused to allow the American Consul, J. C. Hixson, and the British Consul, R. W. Mansfield, an opportunity to investigate the massacre of missionaries there. They will not be permitted to attend the trial of the criminals before local authorities.

Many people here who deprecate the massacre, and are desirous of full investigation, talk in a threatening manner. The situation is serious.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Times has a dispatch from Hongkong confirming the report that the Chinese government has refused to allow the American and British Consuls to make an investigation into the Kuoheng massacre. The Times' dispatch adds that the soldiers engaged in plundering the place feel that the foreigners are the cause of their sufferings, and therefore the latter should be destroyed. Further incendiary placards have been posted at Canton. The prefect sent with the commission to Kuoheng, together with the Chinese officials at Kuoheng, have refused to allow the presence of the consuls during the examination of the prisoners. The matter has been referred to the Viceroy. Serious trouble is feared.

To Protect Americans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo received a cable this morning from Admiral Kirkland, commanding the European squadron, announcing that the cruiser Marblehead had sailed from Gravesend for Gibraltar on her way to Syria. It is probable the Marblehead will only make a short stay at Gibraltar, when she will proceed to Syria, where her commander will be expected to co-operate with Minister Terrill in the investigation of the outrages on the American missions at Tarsus and Marwan. The Marblehead will afford a place of refuge also for such families as desire a place of safety.

Cholera in China. WASHINGTON, August 14.—Consul Sheridan T. Read at Tien Tsin cabled the State Department today that cholera has broken out at Tien Tsin and Chefoo.

CHOLERA RAGING IN JAPAN.

Thousands of Soldiers Fall Victims to the Dread Disease.

VICTORIA (B. C.), August 14.—Although passengers arriving by the Oriental liners that have reached Victoria this week agree in the statement that cholera is working frightful havoc in Japan, the newspapers of that country contain no reference to the devastations of that plague. This is probably due to the fact that the disease fluids its victims chiefly among soldiers recently returned from the front, and the Government therefore takes advantage of the law relating to the press censorship to its full extent. According to officers of the Victoria and the more recently arrived Empress of Japan the military has suffered a loss of thousands during the past few months, and the principal stations in Japan are at present converted into great hospitals. The Formosa expedition has proved especially disastrous. It is only from Formosa and Corea that the Japanese fear the coming of the plague, the usual ports of call of trans-Pacific liners being as yet unaffected, as would appear from the following notification appearing in the public press.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, hereby makes known for the information of subjects residents in or resorting to Japan, that he has received a note from his Excellency, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the regulations of June 20, 1894, for inspecting vessels from cholera-infected ports, will now be put in force at the ports of Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Shimoneke and Moji in case all vessels arriving directly or otherwise from ports in Formosa and Corea, being localities infected with cholera.

REFUGEE FROM COREA. Seeks Protection in the Great Republic—The Best Asylum.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Aug. 14.—Prince Yang Ho Pak, the refugee Korean Minister of the Interior, who fled from Seoul a month ago to avoid arrest at the request of the queen, arrived on the Empress of Japan today. He sought an asylum in Japan, but a plan was formed to cause his arrest on a charge of plotting against the life of the queen and to prevent any complications he was advised to leave. The United States he regarded as the best asylum and to this country he has come. He did not care to talk, merely saying: "I am an exile from my country and am going to the United States after a stay of two weeks in Japan. How long I will remain in the United States I cannot say. I was unjustly forced out of Corea, but what the future will bring forth I cannot say."

Bolivia and Peru at War.

LIMA (Peru), August 18.—The dispute with Bolivia has assumed a serious aspect. It is feared war is inevitable. Bolivia has put off indefinitely the receiving of the Peruvian Minister at La Paz.

The government of Peru has ordered the Minister to return if he is not received within a specified time. The naval squadron has been ordered south, while troops have been sent to different points on the Bolivian frontier. A band of guerrillas has captured Payat and seized the Prefect. A censorship of telegraphic messages having been established, the details of affairs received here are very meager.

To Explore Alaska and Siberia.

LONDON, August 18.—Harry Devoy, the well-known traveler and explorer, in an interview, said today: "After a winter lecture tour in America I intend to start in April from Vancouver, via Sitka, to Mount St. Elias, whence I will attempt to cross an unexplored part of Alaska to Prince of Wales cape and thence cross to East Iceland, proceed to Chijlia and home through Russia. The object of the journey is to explore Alaska and to study the condition of the political exiles of Siberia."

Warships for Japan.

Irving M. Scott, of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, has gone to Japan on a pleasure trip. Japan has been talking for some time about reconstructing her navy, and the head of the Union Iron Works and builder of the Charleston, San Francisco, Monterey, Olympia and Oregon is of the opinion that warships for the Orient can be built as well in San Francisco as anywhere in the world. Mr. Scott took along with him a handsome model of the Olympia and the plans from which the big cruiser was built.

Work on Panama Canal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Captain J. A. Crossman of the Panama Railroad Company's Columbian line steamer Alliance said tonight the Panama Canal authorities were advertising in the Colon papers for skilled mechanics to work on the canal. He says there are now about 1000 laborers working on the canal, and two dredges are at work on the Panama side of the isthmus. He said there is money enough to keep 10,000 men working for two years.

RACING AT THE COAST.

Big Stake by Spreckels—Hawaiian Horses to Compete.

Horsemen all over the Pacific Coast have been on the qui vive for the announcement of the stake events for the newly organized Pacific Coast Jockey Club that is to hold its initial meeting at the Ingle side track which is now in course of construction at San Francisco.

Fourteen stake events have been prepared, aggregating in value \$32,000. The richest event is the Spreckels stake, worth \$6000 in all. The distance for this stake is four miles. The next most valuable stake is the Ormonde stake, over three miles of territory, the guarantee value of which is \$3200. The most money is offered for long distance racing in every instance, which fact will certainly be appreciated by all admirers of stamina in a racehorse.

Amarino, Lolokalani and Autonomy will compete in these races.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT OPENS.

Successful Commencement Yesterday—Result of Matches Played.

The commencement of the informal tennis tournament on the courts of the Pacific Tennis Club yesterday afternoon was very successful, giving a good start for the games to be played today and Saturday.

Following was the result of the three matches:

1. Nichols and E. A. Jones and Forbes and E. Parr, 6-2 and 6-0 in favor of the former.
2. Norton and Hyde against Cook and C. Arthur, 6-3 and 6-4 in favor of the former.
3. Drillingham and Coney against Abbott and Rosecrans, 6-1 and 6-2 in favor of the former.

AID FOR HAWAIIAN SCHOOLS.

Request of Almost a Million Dollars by Charles R. Bishop.

OAHU COLLEGE TO GET \$65,000

Following the Philanthropic Act of his Deceased Wife—Number of Kindergartens to be Established—Messrs. Damon, Hyde and others as Trustees

Word was received from Honolulu by the steamer which arrived yesterday that Charles R. Bishop, first vice-president of the Bank of California in this city, had given \$800,000 to schools and societies in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Bishop was seen last night at the Occidental Hotel, and was requested to make some mention of the matter. The gentleman, who is a millionaire five or six times over, has his own ideas about things and is very dogmatic in maintaining them. He confirmed the truth about having made a large donation of money to the island schools, but refused to mention the sum. He did say it was a large sum, and was particularly anxious to affirm no deny that \$800,000 was the amount.

"I did not wish to have my donation made public," he said last evening, with an evidently sincere show of feeling, "and I do not wish to make any comment on the subject. The Examiner somehow seems to have some knowledge about my action. I cannot but appreciate that its motive is to get the news, and for that reason I will say I have given the schools down there a large donation in money."

It appears that upon the death of his wife in 1884 she bequeathed her estate, which has an annual income of \$65,000, to the Kamehameha schools in Honolulu. They consist of a school for boys and one for girls. The buildings are pretentious in size and equipment, and are modern in every respect. Some 250 boys and girls are now being educated in them.

Mrs. Bishop's estate was left in trust to Messrs. Damon, Hyde, Carter and Cooke, all prominent men in Honolulu, for the benefit of these schools. Mr. Damon was formerly a partner of Mr. Bishop.

Mr. Bishop practically admitted last night that to these gentlemen would be entrusted his large donation for the benefit of these same schools, Oahu College and several other institutions of learning. Oahu College will be given a new building at a cost of \$65,000. It is a preparatory school, which has a large attendance, and at one time or another in their youth, all the men now prominent in the islands have received instruction within its walls. President Dole was a scholar there; so was A. F. Judd, the present Chief Justice.

Mr. Bishop is a warm friend of Oahu. He is a believer in kindergartens, and some of his money is to be spent in establishing a number of them.—S. F. Examiner, August 22d.

MARIPOSA DEPARTS.

Clean Bill of Health—Australia to Leave on Thursday.

The Oceanic liner Mariposa arrived early yesterday morning from San Francisco and docked at her usual place. No connection was had with shore and no freight taken from this port. Passengers for the Colonies and their effects were fumigated before going aboard the steamer. A clean bill of health was furnished the Mariposa, and the vessel departed promptly at 5 p.m.

Agents of the Australia announced yesterday that the favorite steamer would depart for San Francisco at 4 p.m., two days ahead of schedule time. This was made necessary on account of repairs to be made at the California end. It is expected that the Australia will take freight and passengers.

Hawaiian National Band.

The Hawaiian National Band was in Chicago on August 16th, according to a letter received by a friend of one of the boys in this city. At the time they were contemplating going to Milwaukee in an early date. From there they had made up their minds to go to New York. They were offered work for six months under contract, but refused. They were doing very well and expressed themselves as not in a hurry to get home.

FOUR NEW CASES REPORTED.

Seaman on Board of the Bennington a Cholera Victim.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30, 1 P.M.

Four new cholera cases are reported. Three are natives, the other is a seaman on board of the U. S. S. Bennington, lying at anchor in the harbor. Three cases developed in houses located near the banks of the Nuuanu stream. This stream may be polluted.

The case of the young man on the warship puzzles the doctors. He has not been on shore since the 4th of July. This may be an acute case of cholera morbus; a few hours will prove whether or not it is Asiatic cholera.

This fresh outbreak will undoubtedly prevent the departure of any island steamers on Monday.

The health authorities received notification late yesterday afternoon that a native named Simona, living back of the St. Louis College was ill. Dr. Wayson was dispatched to the place and examination showed the man to be suffering from a fully developed case of cholera. Dr. Myers was sent for and verified the report made by Dr. Wayson.

The patient showed all the symptoms of the dread disease. Captain Parker was sent out and the man carried to the cholera hospital at Kakaako. The closest investigation fails to connect the sick man with the cases at Iwilei. He has not been employed for some time and formerly worked as a sailor on island steamers.

C. J. Whitney has been installed as nurse at the Kakaako hospital.

Retaining Wall Finished.

The retaining wall leading from a position near the new fish market to another just back of the marine railway, has been finished. The men are now at work breaking up coral rock, which is to be banked against the retaining wall to ward off the pressure which will result from the great amount of mud emptied by the steam dredge. On an average, six men have been steadily employed at the work for about ten weeks. To Superintendent Cunningham is due much credit for the excellent and great amount of work done with the small band of laborers.

Consul Wilder at Home.

Charles T. Wilder, Hawaiian Consul General at San Francisco, arrived by the Mariposa and will spend several weeks in the islands.

He was warmly greeted by his hosts of friends. This is the first vacation taken by Consul Wilder since being appointed to office some two years or more. He has proven an excellent officer and is held in high esteem by the Government and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Consul Wilder will return to the Coast by the Australia October 2d.

NOTICE

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery. Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ships side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city. No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO., Proprietors.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—
DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. BIGGLES, Asst. Physician. GEO. C. CLARK, Business Manager.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE of ALL ACUTE, CHRONIC and NERVOUS DISEASES. MORPHINE, ALCOHOL, and other habits cured. The Pacific Hospital is situated on the corner of Broadway and Third Street, Stockton, California. It is a first-class building, with all the latest improvements. The hospital is managed by Dr. F. P. Clark, a graduate of the University of California, and is equipped with all the latest medical appliances. The hospital is open to all patients, and charges are reasonable. For further information, apply to Dr. F. P. Clark, or to the Business Manager, Geo. C. Clark.

BY AUTHORITY.

Mr. D. McCORRISTON has this day been appointed a member of the Board of Fence Commissioners for the Island of Molokai, vice H. R. Hitchcock, resigned.

The Board now consists of:
D. McCorriston,
D. Kailua,
J. H. Mahoe.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 27, 1895.
1685-11

J. C. GALL has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Ukumehame, in the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui, vice H. Hallsworth, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 21, 1895.
1683 4078-31

Rev. H. MANASH has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Kalaheo, in the District of Kona, Island of Molokai, vice H. E. Hitchcock, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 21, 1895.
4078 1683-31

Mr. J. W. L. ZUMWALT, has this day been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture for the Port and Collection District of Kahului, Island of Maui.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 16, 1895.
1683-31

MR. SAMUEL HAAS has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of N. Kona, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 19, 1895.
1683-31

The KAMEHAMEHA MANUAL and PREPARATORY

RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 3.

Candidates for NORMAL COURSE

will be examined in Common English branches on September 4.

APPLY TO PRINCIPAL.
1680-71

Makawao Garden Party.

An entertainment will be given in the grounds of H. P. Baldwin at

HAIKU, -- MAUI,

ON FRIDAY EVENING,

AUGUST 30th, 1895,

for the purpose of raising a fund to be expended in

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS

— FOR —

NATIVE SUNDAY SCHOOLS

— AND FOR —

VARIOUS CHARITIES.

The Grounds will be thrown open at 6 P. M. Entertainment will begin at 7:30 P. M.

Admittance to Grounds and Entertainment, 50 Cents. Children, 25 CENTS.

Refreshments, Side Shows, Etc., Extra.

ALL ARE INVITED. 1681-41

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUILD THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

One of the Most Important Measures Ever Before Congress.

GOVERNMENT AID IS ASSURED.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon Favors Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver—Advocates Great Doctrines and Principles of the Republican Party.

Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, who has been in the upper house of congress continuously since 1873, saving one term of six years, in which a democrat filled the office, has been spending some time in San Francisco. In a recent interview about the Nicaragua canal and the money question, which are his particular hobbies, the Senator said:

"I regard the proposition for government aid in the construction of the Nicaragua canal one of the most important measures that has ever come before the American Congress," he said. "It is an enterprise in which the whole world is interested, and especially are the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast most vitally interested. The construction of this canal under governmental control, as it should be, will bring the wheat product of this coast over 10,000 miles nearer Liverpool, the wheat market, than it is today. The arguments, in my judgment, in favor of the speedy construction of this great public work are overwhelming and unanswerable. I am strong in the belief that the coming congress will pass a bill providing for the early construction of this work, under the control of the United States as to the construction and operation. During the last session of congress the senate, after an elaborate debate covering most of the session, passed such a bill by a majority of ten votes. Unfortunately, however, it failed of consideration in the house."

Senator Mitchell said that he would work indefatigably for such a bill as was adopted by the senate at the last session. He wants a bill which will enable the government to acquire the valuable concessions now possessed by the Maritime Canal Company, the stockholders to be reimbursed for the money they may have expended in stocks and bonds. He is sanguine that the matter will be favorably considered by both houses at the coming session.

Speaking about the silver question, Senator Mitchell said:

"I have very decided views, and have had for a number of years, on the coinage question—that is as to the coinage of gold and silver and their use as money. Had I my way I would have the Government treat silver, both as to its coinage and use as money, precisely as it treats gold. I would have no limitation on the coinage or use of the one metal as legal tender money that does not attach to the other. In a word, I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver into legal tender money. I would have such money treated and used as money of ultimate redemption. I would have the Government do this independently of the wishes, or protests, or dictation of Great Britain or any other power on earth. In the language of the last National Republican platform I demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money."

"While these are my individual views on the money question, I am, at the same time, a Republican, devoted to the great doctrines and principles of that party, protection to American industries and American labor, the enactment and strict enforcement of rigid laws on the subject of immigration laws looking to the absolute exclusion of all Chinese and other pauper labor, the improvement of our rivers and harbors, encouragement to our shipbuilding interests, the pensioning of the soldiers of the late war, as well as the pioneer veterans who fought in the various Indian wars on this Coast. All these great questions, including the money question, will, in my judgment, be eventually and correctly settled by the Republican party."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Cuban insurrection leaders have issued a proclamation to the people of Spain.

The new electric locomotives to be built at the Baldwin Works will, it is expected, make about ninety miles an hour.

A cave containing barrels of money has been found in Mexico, where a band of brigands formerly terrorized the country.

Ex-Governor Hauser of Montana has told a New York reporter that the Northwest is practically unanimous in favor of free silver.

The caterpillars of Washington are patriotic. They have killed the English elm trees, but have not injured the American variety.

Canada will send expeditions to Hudson bay and the Mackenzie river to investigate charges of smuggling against American whalers.

The individual anthracite coal operators of Pennsylvania find that they must combine and make a fight against the big corporations.

A desperate fight took place August 7th in New York between the police and a gang of thieves. One man was fatally hurt and a number severely injured.

Tadzu Bugie is the name of a Japanese young woman who has been studying in Wellesley College for three years and who is now teaching in Osaka, in a Christian school for girls. "I teach," she says, "three classes in Chinese literature, two in English, one in the history of Japanese literature and one in botany. Besides I have to correct the Japanese compositions produced from the classes and to give a lecture each week on Japanese rhetoric. Added to all these I have to give lessons in Yankee cookery."

COMPETITIVE JAPANESE.

Commissioner Fitzgerald Collecting Data for Memorial to Congress.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald has gathered a good deal of data for his memorial to Congress upon Japanese immigration. Among other things he has learned that the Orientals are going into shipbuilding, and that they can construct vessels at \$5 per ton less than the ruling rate. Besides they can handle cargo at \$7.50 per ton cheaper than it can be done by white labor.

He has also filed newspaper clippings from New South Wales, where they are holding meetings to take action upon the same question that the Commissioner is looking into. In Sydney a Japanese buyer recently purchased 30,000 sides of leather, which were shipped to Japan, to be made into shoes, to be later returned to compete with the home product.

At Osaka, Japan, a cotton mill started a few years ago with 350 spindles; now there are mills enough there to use 750,000.

Arms and Explosives, a weekly London paper, calls attention to the new Japanese army rifle, and says that a country which can turn out such a splendid gun will soon be a dangerous competitor in the field of cheap shotguns and revolvers.

A man who signs himself "American citizen" calls attention to the sale of safety matches in boxes at five cents per dozen, and asks how the American laborer can compete at those prices.

From figures collected Mr. Fitzgerald has also learned that the number of Japanese arriving in San Francisco exceeds the total number of immigrants from all other parts of the world. These facts are being suitably prepared, and Mr. Fitzgerald thinks he will present an array of facts that Congress cannot fail to heed.—S. F. Chronicle, Aug. 6.

JAPANESE BEETLES.

Cheap Contrivance for Keeping Them Off Plants.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the Japanese beetles came to Honolulu, there has been much work done in keeping them away from choice plants, with but little effort to exterminate them.

There were very few at first; possibly there are comparatively few now. The amount of labor and expense required to cover plants every evening or to otherwise protect them would go far toward exterminating the pest.

The following simple contrivance is effective: A tin can (say a lard can), with a little water and less kerosene, and a small stick across the top, on which is set a short piece of candle. As the candle is passed under the beetles they drop into the kerosene, which kills them. A common lamp with chimney flaring at top is also a good trap.

X.

Honolulu, Aug. 26, 1895.

REPUBLIC IS STRONG.

Denial That Annexation Sentiment Is Weakening.

NORFOLK (Conn.), Aug. 8.—Hon. L. A. Thurston, late Hawaiian Minister to the United States, has written a private letter to his cousin, the wife of Congressman E. J. Hill, of this city, in which he says that the statements sent out by nearly every mail that the cause of the Republic and of annexation is weakening in the Hawaiian Islands and that there is a tendency to revert back to a monarchy are absolutely untrue.

He says: "These stories will not hurt us in the long run. The Republic has ample strength to hold the situation as long as it is necessary to accomplish the object that is kept steadily in view, namely, annexation to the United States."

NO MORE CASES.

Special Meeting of Health Board. Water and Garbage Discussed.

The Board of Health held another special meeting yesterday. A number of persons other than members attended.

The water supply question was discussed at length, and the action of the Board in discontinuing the use of valley water sanctioned.

It was decided to raise the quarantine at the Nuuanu street house where a native died of cholera.

The matter of dumping garbage at Kakaako provoked general discussion. Several complaints were received from residents in that locality protesting against using the district for that purpose.

At midnight last night everything was reported quiet, with no new cases. Island steamers will be allowed to depart on Monday if the present state of health continues.



The 19th Century Idea!

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

Offer to the Public Their Entire Stock at a

Reduction of 40 Per Cent.

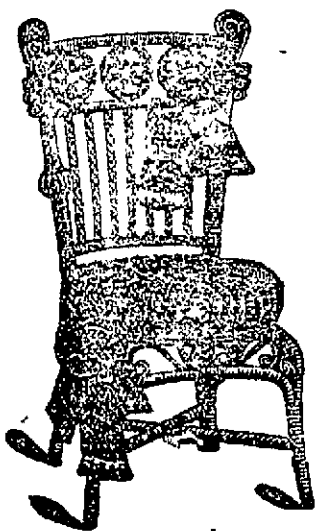
SACK SUITS at \$18.00 \$20.00 \$22.50

PANTS at \$4.50 \$5.50 \$6.50

This Offer is for Cash Only!

Our name is sufficient guarantee for good workmanship.

WE PROMISE TO PAY



You the same attention when you buy a Chair as if you were buying a house full of goods.

It matters not what the article is, how expensive or low-priced, we have it in greater variety than elsewhere.

We Want Your Trade.

J. HOPP & CO.,

Cor. of King and Bethel Streets.

JUST RECEIVED

MANILA :- CIGARS.

A Large Invoice

FROM THE

MOST RELIABLE FACTORIES.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Tobacconists.

DISINFECT

Your premises and thus remove the cause of sickness. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Among the many good disinfectants which we have, we would call particular attention to the following:

Copperas, Chloride Lime,

Carbolic Acid, Carbolic Powder,

Creoline, Etc., Etc., Etc.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,

523 Fort Street.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

AN UP-TO-DATE PIANO

Is the famous KROEGER. It is always in the way of improvement. We are showing it.

NEW-STYLE KROEGER

That has been put on the market is a Liberal and is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in order one year gratis. Old instruments repaired as part payment. Tuning and repairs specialty.

T. W. BERGSTROM, THRUM'S BOOK STORE, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd., Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894, £11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1--Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital, 687,500 0 0

2--Fire Funds, 2,410,992 7 3

3--Life and Annuity Funds, 8,572,525 14 10

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,546,860 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 1,350,821 16 8

£2,906,681 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks, 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks, 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks, 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks, 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Marine, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

Assets, \$42,032,000

Net Income, 9,079,000

Claims Paid, 112,509,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings, and Furniture on the most favorable terms.

BISHOP & CO.

COTTON RAISING IN HAWAII.

Pioneer Efforts Made by H. M. Whitney During War Period.

LINTING MACHINE AT IWILEI.

Fleecy Staple Produced in the Islands Commanded Highest Prices in Markets of the World—Made Finest and Strongest Sewing Thread, Etc., Etc.

An industry which is destined to again bring Hawaii into favorable notice as a cotton-producing country was recently inaugurated at Iwilei by A. F. Cooke, the fertilizer manufacturer. A linting machine with a capacity of several tons a day has been placed in position and work commenced.

The machine, which resembles the ordinary and improved American cotton gin, separates lint from cotton seed imported by Mr. Cooke for fertilizing purposes, making grinding more easy. The lint is gathered in a wide, long roll at the rear of the machinery, and when filled another comb is placed to receive the stuff.

While it is absolutely necessary that the lint be removed from the seed received from the South Sea Islands in order that the same may be more advantageously used in the manufacture of fertilizer, the introduction of the machine is an experiment as yet. The cotton seed, formed in pods several inches long, are fed into a hopper-like contrivance in front, the lint being removed by circular saws, the same as in cotton gins.

At present there is only a limited market for the lint, which, however, can be used successfully as waste for machinery and in the manufacture of mattresses and upholstered furniture.

Samples of the South Sea Island cotton have been planted in the yard at the Mechanics Home, and grown to a height of several feet, practically demonstrating that the product can be raised successfully in the islands.

Old residents will call to mind efforts of several gentlemen in raising cotton at different points on the islands, Mr. H. M. Whitney being the pioneer in that line. An extract from the work carried out by him and published in the Planters' Monthly, June of last year, is given below, showing the rise, success and ultimate abandonment of the cotton industry, and the causes which led to it:

"In the early part of the American civil war (1861), the price of cotton began to advance, owing to the blockade of the principal ports of the Southern States by the ships of the national government. Sea island, or long staple cotton, especially, which was then and is still raised almost exclusively on the low lands of Georgia and South Carolina, advanced in price more rapidly than the up lands or short staple, which was then as now raised largely in other countries. Seeing an opportunity for engaging in what promised to become a profitable business, Mr. Whitney sent to Washington and also to New York and procured, at considerable expense, several bags of genuine, long-staple cotton, guaranteed to be from the best Georgia and South Carolina sea islands. This seed was distributed, without charge, as called for by natives and foreigners living throughout the group, under a written contract with Mr. Whitney to purchase at 4 cents a pound all the pure cotton in the seed that they would deliver in good condition in Honolulu. Premiums were also offered to those who would raise and deliver the best and largest quantity during the year. These premiums ranged from five to fifty dollars each, and in one year over two hundred dollars were paid out in premiums alone as an incentive to this new industry.

"A cotton house was erected in this city, twenty-four long staple cotton gins imported from New York, fitted with treadles, and a baling press provided, to carry on the business in the same manner as it was then and probably still is conducted in Georgia. Both natives and foreigners engaged eagerly in the new enterprise, which was started on each of the six principal islands of the group, the finest plants and the choicest fibre being produced generally on the leeward side of each island, as Kona, on Hawaii, Kaupo district on Maui, etc. In one year, over a thousand bags or bales of cotton in the seed were received at Mr. Whitney's cotton house in this city from various districts of the group, and the buzzing sound of a dozen treadle gins was heard from morning till dark, the machines being run by both boys and girls who were paid for their work by the pound of cleaned cotton which each turned out. When the cotton was pressed for shipment, the bales contained on an average only eighty pounds each, as the fibre was liable to be injured on a long voyage, if pressed heavily as the short staple cotton is pressed.

"Shipments of Mr. Whitney's cotton were made to Liverpool, Boston and New York, but the American market always proved the most remunerative, owing to the high premium on gold during the war. Mr. Whitney obtained for his cotton shipped to New York between the years 1863 and 1866, from sixty cents to \$2.25 in our-

rency, the latter having been paid when the premium on gold was highest. After the close of the war the prices receded rapidly to thirty or forty cents a pound, corresponding to the decline in the gold premium.

"The quality of the Hawaiian cotton was judged by experts to be superior to any in the Southern States, in fineness, length and strength. That shipped by Mr. Whitney was consumed chiefly by the manufacturers of sewing thread in Massachusetts and Connecticut, as it made the finest and strongest spool thread in the market. In length the staple of our best sea island cotton, grown from a plant less than a year old, measured from two to three inches. When the plants are cut down and a ratoon crop produced, the staple becomes weaker each crop, till finally it is worthless. The cotton growers found it so easy to raise a ratoon crop by cutting off the old trees and allowing the new growth to spring up from the roots, and starting new plants where the old were dead, that many of them resorted to this trick, which ultimately destroyed the cotton business, as it became extremely difficult to keep the good from the poor, and the price obtained was based on the poorest samples found in the shipment. It was this deterioration in the quality that led to the abandonment of the business, as it entailed a heavy loss on the last few shipments. And this is why it will never pay to buy from small growers who care very little about the quality of their fibre.

"Had it not been for this deterioration in the quality of our long-staple cotton, the production of it might have continued to this day. A cotton plantation conducted by skillful growers and renewed every two or three years by fresh planting, and from the best imported seed will probably pay, and we would like to see such an enterprise started. Twenty cents a pound in New York could probably be obtained now for the best hand-ginned, long-staple cotton raised here. The cost of transportation to New York and other charges would have to be deducted from the price named."

NEW ICE PLANT.

Will Probably Arrive on the Australia Next Monday.

The new ice and cold storage plant to be erected by the Hawaiian Electric Company, purchased from the Frick Company, of Waynesboro, Penn., is now due here, having been shipped from the factory during first part of July, and may be among the cargo of the Mariposa or the Australia.

The Eastern company will send an agent here, who will superintend setting up the plant, and when completed and in good running order turn it over to the local owners.

The machinery is the very latest improved and the finest grade manufactured for the purposes intended.

The Hawaiian Electric Company will not deliver ice, but furnish any quantity desired to outside parties. There are a number of applications available for handling the company's output, and if the People's company refuse to deal with the promoters of the new concern, the contract for delivery will be made with the most desirable party. By the introduction of the new machinery the price of ice will materially decrease, as it should.

The men behind the new enterprise are among the wealthiest in the country and, as a rule, are far-sighted in business affairs, seldom failing in what is attempted, and there is no reason to doubt the success of this latest venture.

HAPPILY WEDDED.

J. F. Clay and Miss Stella Kenake Married.

J. F. Clay, than whom there is not a more popular and deserving young man in Honolulu, sprung a day. At 11 o'clock Rev. Douglass P. Birnie united him and Miss Stella H. Kenake in the holy bonds of matrimony, at the family residence, Nuuanu street, in the presence of the bride's relatives and a few invited friends.

J. W. Jones acted as best man, and Miss E. L. Pratt as bridesmaid, these being the only persons present except the family.

The bridal party stood under draped American and Hawaiian flags, carnations, ferns, tube roses and other flowers being profuse in decoration.

The happy bride and groom departed on the bark Castle yesterday for San Francisco, where they will remain until January, returning to Honolulu, their future home.

Mr. Clay is among the best known and capable young men of the city. He has acceptably filled several positions of trust, and was secretary of the Senate. Miss Kenake is a charming young lady, and the sister of L. T. Kenake, of the postoffice department. A number of friends were at the Castle to wish the newly wedded couple God-speed. They were treated to a generous supply of rice, and received many beautiful floral offerings from kind and admiring friends.

Julius Berghof, a swindler, has been captured in New York, after a chase of many months over the continent and Europe.

IMMIGRANTS RELEASED.

Departed by Kilanea Hou—Appointed to Plantations.

The Chinese immigrants released from quarantine yesterday and departed by the Kilanea Hou for the different plantations were signed as follows:

Makee Sugar Company.....	37
Hilo Sugar Company.....	30
Ookala Sugar Company.....	20
Hutchinson Plantation.....	20
Pepeekeo Sugar Company.....	27
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.....	92
A. S. Wilcox.....	11
Koolau Sugar Company.....	30
Pala Plantation.....	14
T. A. Wana (Makawao).....	31
Ewa Plantation.....	23

Six were rejected on account of heart trouble and other causes.

Jack McVeigh accompanied the expedition as agent of the Board of Health. The steamer will visit Maui, Hawaii and Kauai and land all the Chinese before returning to Honolulu.

The remainder of the immigrants hold six months residence bonds and return certificates. These were also released yesterday.

Almost Blind

Inflamed Eyes and Running Sores

The Success of Hood's Causes Great Rejoicing—A Perfect Cure.



Miss Cora E. Ebert, Barnesville, Pa.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'I feel it a duty to state what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was almost blind, being compelled to stay in a darkened room on account of inflammation of the eyes. I also suffered with running sores on my body. I was in terrible condition. My mother tried every thing she knew about and I was attended by two doctors but without helping me. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I had not taken two bottles before I began to get better. The inflammation left my eyes and the sores healed, and the result was that I became stronger, and was restored to perfect health. At that time I was only twelve years old; now I am nineteen and I have not since been troubled with my eyes or noticed any sign of a return of the sores on my body. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent blood purifying medicine.' Miss CORA EBERT, Barnesville, Pa."

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, 866 Wholesale Agents.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

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Chloride of Lime!

Has been recommended by the Board of Health as a good and efficient disinfectant. We were first to call the public's attention to

CHLORIDE OF LIME,

and have been having a "run" on it. We have a large supply yet and can execute your orders. We have it in 1 lb., 5 lb., and 30 lb. cans, and 14 lb jars. We can also supply

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Carbolic Acid,
Carbolic Powder,
Copperas.

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MRS. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time. sticky, don't leave a white deposit on the hair. PRICE 50 CENTS.

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